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The six hundred and fifty-third meeting of the Club was held at the Rembrandt Hotel, London, on the 15th October, 1968.

Chairman: Dr. J. F. Monk

Members present: 19; Guests 3.

Possible changes concerning the meetings of the Club and publication of the *Bulletin* were explained by the Chairman and discussed by the members. After further deliberations in the light of this discussion, the Committee will inform members of any change which it may recommend.

Distributional notes on some Neotropical swifts

by CHARLES T. COLLINS

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In the course of my studies of Neotropical swifts several new or previously overlooked records have come to light which add to the scanty information available for four rare or uncommon species. These records are summarised below.

Cypseloides cryptus Zimmer

An unrecorded specimen in the British Museum (Natural History), taken in Ecuador, represents the first record of *C. cryptus* for this country. It had been previously identified as *C. fumigatus*, probably prior to the description of *cryptus* in 1945. The specimen, showing early wing moult, unfortunately lacks any further information as to date of capture, sex, or exact locality. *Cypseloides cryptus* is already known from Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, and Guyana in South America and several localities in parts of Central America (Eisenmann and Lehmann, 1962).

Cypseloides cherriei Ridgeway

Two previously unrecorded specimens from Costa Rica in the British Museum (Natural History) represent the third and fourth specimens from this country. Both specimens were collected by C. F. Underwood on the Volcan de Irazu on 9th August, 1898. They are in worn plumage and show early wing moult. Originally described from two specimens from the Volcan de Irazu in 1893 this rare swift was not recorded again until 1945

and then from north-eastern Colombia (Zimmer, 1945). Subsequently, in 1948 three specimens were taken at Rancho Grande in northern Venezuela (Beebe, 1949) and eleven more have been collected there since then. However, there have not been any further records from Costa Rica or elsewhere in Central America. A full review of this species is being prepared (Collins, in prep.).

Chaetura chapmani Hellmayr

A single individual of this species, presumably of the nominate race, was mist-netted and released in Portachuelo Pass near the Rancho Grande Biological Station in Aragua, Venezuela, by C. Brooke Worth on 13th March, 1968. As two other species of *Chaetura* were netted at the same time and Dr. Worth had had previous experience with *chapmani* both in flight and in hand in Trinidad, when accompanying the author, there can be little doubt as to the accuracy of the identification. This record, only the fourth for Venezuela, fills an apparent gap in the distribution of this species in northern Venezuela, the two previous records being substantially to the east (Sucre) and west (Zulia) of Portachuelo Pass (Collins, 1968).

Chaetura andrei meridionalis Hellmayr

A single individual of this swift in the U.S. National Museum was collected near Rancho Grande, Aragua Venezuela, on 13th September, 1952, by Ira N. Gabrielson. It is the first record of this migrant subspecies from Venezuela and the latest date for this form from north of the equator. Known to breed from central Brazil to northern Argentina (Sick, 1959), *meridionalis* has been previously recorded as a trans-equatorial migrant in extreme northern Brazil (Pinto, 1966), Surinam (Haverschmidt, 1968), Colombia (Darlington, 1931), and Panama (Rogers, 1939).

Acknowledgments

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